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STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 20,764; white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 9; white, 4; colored, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

OTTUMWA. —Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths 18, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 333,000; white, 245,000; colored, 88,000. Total number of deaths, 597; white, 387; colored, 210, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, and 78 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 46, including 4 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

FRANKLIN. —Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 2 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*West Hoboken*.—Two weeks ended February 3, 1906. Census population, 30,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of December, 1905, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,735,000, show a total of 11,135 deaths, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 95, diphtheria 245, enteric fever 165, measles 55, scarlet fever 56, whooping cough 44, and 1,155 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin for December says:

Of epidemic diseases, the most notable thing has been the continuance and more extended prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis from the excess of last year; the mortality was 2,566, against 1,700 in 1904, the average being in former years 550. It was limited to the mari-

time district last year; this year the mortality is increased in most of the sanitary districts, and especially in the Hudson Valley and Mohawk Valley districts. Most of the increase came in the spring months. Whooping cough had a large mortality, larger than the average and double that of last year. The increase was mostly in the larger cities, where 500 deaths occurred, against 200 in 1904; the mortality was highest in midsummer. The diarrheal mortality was excessive, and has only been exceeded in recent years, in 1901, when it was very high in the maritime district. It persisted longer than usual into the fall in the rural part of the State. Deaths occurring over 5 years of age from diarrheal diseases outside of New York City and Buffalo added 500 to the numbers. Other epidemic diseases have lowered mortalities. Scarlet fever after 4 years of high mortality has suddenly decreased by half. Diphtheria has the smallest mortality of any year on record. Typhoid fever, although persistent in several cities, has had fewer deaths during the year than in the two preceding, but its mortality never varies far from the average. Smallpox has occurred in only a few localities, and the 9 deaths were all in the maritime district. Epidemic diseases caused 13.5 per cent of the mortality.

The total number of deaths for the year was 137,059 as reported in the Bulletin and 175 delayed returns, making a death rate of 17.4 per thousand population, or about the average of the past five years, against 18.2 in 1904, which has a phenomenally high mortality. There was a daily average of 37.6 deaths, against 380 in 1904 and 350 in 1903. Pneumonia was the chief cause of death, causing more even than in 1904, 14,157 against 13,531 in 1904 and 9,000 in 1903. It exceeds all deaths from diseases of the nervous system and almost equals all from diseases of the circulatory system. Phthisis pulmonalis caused fewer deaths than pneumonia. There were more than 8,000 deaths from pneumonia in the first five months, and in November and December it again increased largely; 10.4 per cent of the deaths of the year were from this cause, against 9.5 per cent in 1904. In the maritime district one-eighth of the deaths were from pneumonia, the rest of the State having had but 7.1 per cent. Grippe was epidemic during the period of its largest mortality in the early months of the year and was undoubtedly the cause of a large part of the increase both of last year and this.

Phthisis pulmonalis caused 10 per cent of the deaths, and 175 deaths per 100,000 population. In the maritime district there were 2 deaths per thousand living; in the southern tier district less than one. Its increased mortality for the last two years has been universal and has fallen on the time of grippe epidemical prevalence and must have been increased by it. Deaths from diseases of other systems than the pulmonary were likewise increased during the same period.

The infant mortality was 27.5 per cent of the total, 38,000 deaths under age of 5 years (1,000 less than last year); 26,000 under 1 year. There were 24,000 deaths past age 70, one-tenth of the deaths of the maritime district, and one-third of those in rural districts occurring at late age. Bright's disease caused 8,870 deaths; in 1902, 6,818; in 1903, 7,674; in 1904, 9,068 deaths.

Oneonta.—Month of January, 1906. Census population, 7,147. Total number of deaths, 10. No contagious diseases reported.

Saratoga.—Month of January, 1906. Census population, 11,849. Total number of deaths, 21, including scarlet fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Troy.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 76,861. Total number of deaths, 133, including enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 6 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths, 528, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 7, and 52 from tuberculosis.

Ironton.—Month of January, 1906. Census population, 11,868. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases reported.

Zanesville.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, and 2 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Benton County*.—Year ended December 31, 1905. Population, 6,751. Total number of deaths, 56, including measles 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of January, 1906. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 88, including enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 11, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Mechanicsburg.—Year ended December 31, 1905. Census population, 3,841. Total number of deaths, 63, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 133, white 60, colored 73, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.